

called for the creation of the Great Society, a program unprecedented in scope of social, educational, and vocational opportunities, in which several million Americans benefited. The assignment for funding policy for the entire program fell upon Chairman Flood and his subcommittee. During the 14 years of his chairmanship, the National Institute of Health budget increased six-fold, research for cancer intensified new federal programs for educational development sprung up, and many national health and research centers were created.

Also, for the first time, the government offered support for psychiatric training, practical nursing and specialized education.

It was his clout in the appropriations process that had much to do with his successful leadership in the enactment of the 1969 legislation which created the Black Lung program for first retired coal miners, and later secured benefits for their widows.

By the time of his retirement a decade later, his constituents alone received several hundred million dollars of benefits.

The powerful subcommittee assignment brought a multitude of benefits for the folks back home.

Funds were obtained to help construct the new library at King's College. The first family practice medicine program between Wilkes University and Hahnemann University in Philadelphia was inaugurated. Students could now take many of their medical school classes on the Wilkes University campus.

The first federally funded rural health center on Route 940 in White Haven opened, with others in the area soon to follow. The regional mental health center, headquartered in Nanticoke, was the first of its kind in the country. Marywood University's School of Social Work gained national recognition because of its network of services funded by Washington.

Beyond the realm of the Washington scene and significant projects for his district, it was another legend, that of individual constituent service, for which Flood perhaps became best known.

There was, it seemed, no aspect of human need in which the government could not play a part and that Flood did not deliver assistance.

Flood's long public career brought many types of recognition. There were 13 honorary degrees, the top national awards of the American Cancer Society, the American Heart Association, the Disabled American Veterans, the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation and hundred more.

The lasting tribute that the congressman treasured most, however, was the naming of Daniel J. Flood Elementary School in the north end of Wilkes-Barre in his honor. The school is located just a few blocks from the simple, family home where his devoted wife, Catherine, resides to this day.

The ceremony in Flood's honor will be held Tuesday at 1:30 p.m. in the King's College chapel at North Franklin and Jackson streets.

Mr. Speaker, Daniel Flood's wife, Catherine, who will be present at the ceremony today, was indeed a partner in the Congressman's career and family. His loyal staffers and allies such as Michael Clark, John McKeown and Councilman Jim McCarthy, serve as a tribute to how Dan Flood conducted himself as a Congressman.

My Colleagues, Congressman Flood serves as a model of responsiveness to the people he represented and I feel fortunate to have had the opportunity to work with him over the years. He is indeed a legend.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO KRIS JOHNS

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to rise and pay tribute to a remarkable young man from my district. As Captain of a United States Coast Guard ship, Lieutenant Kris Johns has dedicated his life to the safety and security of our nation. I am honored today to call the attention of this body of Congress and our nation to Kris and his selfless and courageous service.

As a high school student, Kris set the lofty goal of becoming a ship Captain in the United States Coast Guard. Kris' teachers and friends knew that he was a special young man who would work tirelessly to make his dream a reality. Following high school, Kris attended the United States Coast Guard Academy. While there, he continued to excel and was admitted to officer training school.

Upon graduation from the Coast Guard Academy, Kris was assigned to the United States Coast Guard Cutter *Sherman*, where he began as a Communications Officer and was soon promoted to Gunnery Officer. Last June, Kris realized his dream, as he received orders to take command of the United States Coast Guard Cutter *Halibut* stationed in California.

Kris has served honorably aboard the *Halibut* and earned the respect of the men under his command. Kris and his crew spend each day undertaking missions for homeland security, search and rescue, and drug enforcement. Our nation is truly a safer place as the result of the service of Kris and his men.

Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to rise and pay tribute to Kris Johns. Kris spends his life protecting and serving all Americans. I am proud of Kris and his many accomplishments. Thank you Kris for your service.

TRIBUTE TO PRIVATE WILLIAM SCHAUB

HON. GINNY BROWN-WAITE

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Private William Schaub, a World War I veteran from New York. His son lives in XXX.

This Veterans' Day, I will have the pleasure of recognizing Private Schaub for his heroism and bravery as a United States Soldier who fought in the First World War. He was sent to the battle fields in Europe and fought in the major battles of St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, and Essey-Pannes.

There are few among us who can recall the horrors of this war to end all wars that scarred an entire generation. One of the deadly innovations that typified the battles fought by our soldiers was the use of poisons gas. Mustard, Sarin, and Chlorine Gas were used offensively to debilitate Allied Troops.

Often troops were not adequately supplied with gas masks to protect them from this poison. Indeed an improvised method was developed by our troops to protect those without

masks. Taking advantage of naturally occurring ammonia, troops tied handkerchiefs over their face to destabilize the fumes.

Such method was employed by Private Schaub in a Mustard Gas attack on his division. He was treated for Bronchitis, gas exposure and sinus conditions and honorably discharged on April 15, 1919.

I will present Private Schaub's son with the Purple Heart, the oldest military decoration in the world, more than 80 years overdue.

Though he earned this honor, he never received it from the Defense Department and I am pleased to have the opportunity to present to his family the Purple Heart for his selfless devotion to duty and service to the United States.

TRIBUTE TO CHIEF LOUIS IMPARATO

HON. BILL PASCARELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. PASCARELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention the life and work of an exceptional individual who I have long been proud to call my friend, Fire Chief Louis Imparato. On Tuesday, November 25, 2003, members of the City of Passaic (NJ) Fire Department joined together with the F.M.B.A. to celebrate Chief Imparato's retirement.

During his tenure as Fire Chief, Lou Imparato used his position of leadership to serve as a powerful voice for the fire services both at home and in Washington, DC. It is therefore only fitting that Chief Imparato be recognized in this, the permanent record of the greatest freely elected body on earth.

Over the past 35 years, Lou Imparato has tirelessly served the men, women, and children of the City of Passaic. Appointed to the fire department on January 8, 1968, Lou rapidly advanced up the chain of command until 1988, when he was named Deputy Chief. Three short years later, Lou became Passaic's Fire Chief—a position that he has held with distinction for the past twelve years.

Mr. Speaker, perhaps Chief Lou's greatest achievement and lasting legacy was his work in helping me to draft the Firefighter Investment and Response Enhancement (FIRE) Act.

Early in my career in Congress, Lou came to me at one of our many meetings addressing public safety needs and asked why the Federal government spent nearly zero dollars supporting our Nation's 32,000 career, volunteer, and combination fire departments. I did not have a good answer for him, so we began to investigate what could be done.

Together, we drafted the FIRE Act—the first ever comprehensive Federal commitment to local fire departments. I introduced the legislation in Congress and, after a massive lobbying effort from fire departments across the country, it passed the House and Senate and was signed into law by President Clinton in 2000, creating the Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program.

In its first 3 years of existence, the program has distributed over \$1.2 billion directly to fire departments across the country from equipment, training, and other fire prevention activities. Chief Lou's own department in Passaic has already received close to \$200,000 through the program.